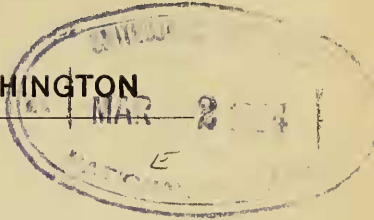


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF NINE NEW  
SPECIES OF OXYSTOMATOUS AND  
ALLIED CRABS.

BY MARY J. RATHBUN.<sup>1</sup>

Fuller descriptions of the following species will appear in a  
Bulletin of the United States National Museum.

FAMILY CALAPPIDAE.

*Calappa saussurei* tortugae, subsp. nov.

*Type*.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 66382, south of Tortugas,  
Florida. Collected by W. L. Schmitt. Differs from typical *saussurei* as  
follows: Surface of carapace finely granulate; tubercles low, arcuate, not  
acute. Specimens larger and wider than those of the typical form, and  
posterior margin between the terminal teeth more convex. Length of  
carapace 33.9, width at middle 39.8 mm.

*Hepatella peruviana*, sp. nov.

*Hepatella amica* Rathbun, not Smith, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 38, 1910,  
p. 552, pl. 50, fig. 5.

*Type*.—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 40451, Bay of Sechura,  
west of Macaballa, about 5 fathoms, Apr. 8, 1907. Collected by R. E.  
Coker.

Carapace narrow, edge thin, front more produced and orbits more  
dorsal than in *amica*. Protuberances small, one oblong and granulate on  
each branchial region; one round on cardiac region and crossed by a trans-  
verse line of granules; 3 small, granulate, on gastric region, the median  
behind the lateral pair. Antero-lateral teeth regular, subtruncate; a  
broad tooth near anterior end of postero-lateral margin, a thicker, more  
prominent tooth at end of posterior margin. Length of carapace 18.2,  
width 20 mm.

FAMILY LEUCOSIIDAE.

*Ebalia hancocki*, sp. nov.

*Type*.—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67988, off Charles

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Island, Galapagos Islands, lat. 1° 03' 30" S., long. 90° 17' 30" W., 36 fathoms, Feb. 5, 1933, station 55, Hancock Galapagos Expedition.

Near *E. magdalenensis*. Carapace broader than long. Surface covered with large globular granules, in large part separated. Frontal margin divided by a short impressed line into two shallow blunt teeth. Branchial elevation larger than in *magdalenensis*; its anterior, highest portion has finer, closer granules. Antero-lateral depression restricted by an hepatic elevation; behind this the antero-lateral margin is plainly indicated; just below it, a rectangular pterygostomial tooth, behind which is the widest part of the carapace, the beginning of the lateral margin of the branchial region which is bordered with flat spinules. Posterior lobes broad, arcuate and very shallow. A triangular tooth on upper base of movable finger. Length of carapace 7.2, width 8 mm.

***Persephona punctata aquilonaris*, subsp. nov.**

*Persephona punctata* Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vol. 7, 1859, p. 70 (part: Florida and South Carolina; not synonymy).

*Type*.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 62057, St. Augustine, Florida. Collected by Robert Ranson.

Differs from typical *P. punctata* as follows: Carapace more convex; granulation coarser, plainly visible to naked eye, especially prominent on lateral margins. Subhepatic angle small, subacute, tipped with a granule. Front narrower and more produced. Posterior margin narrower, the 3 posterior spines slenderer. Length of carapace on median line to tip of spine 48, to base of spine 45.3, width 42 mm.

***Persephona finneganae*, sp. nov.**

*Persephona lichtensteini* Finnegan, Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., vol. 37, 1931, p. 614, text-fig. 2; not *P. lichtensteini* Leach, 1817.

*Type*.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67989, São Sebastião, Brazil. Gift of Museu Paulista.

Seven strong spines, one hepatic (paired) and one at widest part of carapace (paired); of the posterior spines the median reaches half again as far back as the lateral pair. Carapace subglobular, posterior half narrower than anterior. Surface covered with coarse, separated granules on a ground of fine, close granulation interspersed with punctae. Intestinal region partially defined by shallow furrows; two pairs of short thumb-nail, almost longitudinal indentations just behind the middle of carapace. The hepatic spines are more triangular than the branchial and of subequal length; between them, but nearer the branchial spine there is a low, blunt tooth; of the posterior spines the pair on the posterior border are a little longer than the hepatic spines; the median or intestinal spine is about 1½ times the length of the posterior lateral spines and forms a right angle with them. Entire length of carapace 37, without spine 34, entire breadth 37, without spines 32.2 mm.

FAMILY DORIPPIDAE.

*Ethusina faxonii*, sp. nov.

*Ethusina challengerii*? Faxon, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 18, 1895, p. 36; not *Ethusa* (*Ethusina*) *challengerii* Miers, Challenger Rept., Zool., vol. 17, 1886, p. 331, pl. 28, fig. 2-2c.

*Type*.—Female, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Cat. No. 4502, S. of Gulf of Tehuantepec, lat.  $10^{\circ} 14' 00''$  N., long.  $96^{\circ} 28' 00''$  W., 2232 fathoms, gn. M.,  $35.8^{\circ}$  F., Apr. 8, 1891, station 3414, *Albatross*.

Carapace very convex longitudinally and transversely. Frontal teeth shallow, middle pair broad, obtuse, separated by a broad V-shaped sinus, slightly rounded at base; outer pair of teeth small, triangular, shorter than median teeth. Exorbital tooth minute. Chelae slenderer than in *challengerii*, upper and lower margins subparallel, lower margin concave until near proximal end of manus. Fingers longer than in the related species, slightly wavy on inner margin. Third and fourth ambulatories slenderer than in *challengerii*. Abdomen of female broader in distal half, inner distal angle of ischium of outer maxillipeds more salient and merus more pear-shaped. Length and breadth of carapace 12.5 mm.

*Clythrocerus decorus*, sp. nov.

*Clythrocerus*, sp., Rathbun, Harriman Alaska Exped., vol. 10, 1904, p. 169, pl. 9, fig. 5.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67435, off Santa Rosa Island, California, 38-45 fathoms, Apr. 15, 1904, station 4431, *Albatross*.

Two lateral teeth or spines, the distance between them less than between the foremost tooth and the orbital tooth. Carapace depressed, regions plainly marked, coarsely granulate, granules disposed in groups on the regions, furrows smooth. Front divided into two broad teeth which terminate in blunt divergent spines with parallel sides. Orbit with a triangular notch above and an outer subacute spine. Two stout denticulate teeth or spines on antero-lateral margin, the interspace shorter than that between the anterior one and the orbital spine. Lateral margin finely denticulate. Antennules fitting snugly in their sockets; peduncle of antennae tipped with a tubercle. Two tubercles below orbit. Endognath of outer maxilliped with two longitudinal grooves. Length and breadth of carapace 6 mm.

FAMILY DROMIIDAE.

*Hypoconcha spinosissima*, sp. nov.

*Type*.—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 55957, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, 49 fathoms, Oct. 17, 1885, station 2596, *Albatross*.

Carapace short pubescent above, hairy all over below, especially in the old; front subtruncate between antennae; a short wide median fissure is followed by a shallow furrow; antero-lateral margin sinuous. Ventral surface granulate, granules sparser on carapace than on appendages. Spines are distributed as follows: 5 or 6 at angle of margin of the deflexed

front; a longer spine where the epistome joins the front; a strong, curved spine above and below the middle of the orbit; 1 or 2 slender spines on a protuberance of the carapace in horizontal line with buccal angle; 3 spines on carpus of cheliped; 9 or 10 on outer surface of manus, irregularly disposed in 3 rows; a spine on coxa and ischium of cheliped and first ambulatory. A row of short spines and tubercles on border of epistome; a row of 6 or 7 very slender curved spines at outer angle of merus of maxilliped; an elongate swelling lies just inside and parallel to the distal margin of said merus. Length of carapace 16.6, width 18 mm.

FAMILY RANINIDAE.

**Raninoides louisianensis**, sp. nov.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 9659, east of Mississippi Delta, 68 fathoms, station 2378, *Albatross*.

Near *R. loevis*; differs as follows: All sinuses of front longitudinal, shorter than in *loevis* and continued backward by a very short gutter. Tooth next to submedian tooth with nearly straight margin, not distinctly angled; the slender, outer orbital tooth nearly straight. Hepatic tooth longer and straight instead of curved. No spine at extremity of merus of cheliped. Subterminal spine of manus nearer the end of upper margin; lower margin with more numerous (5 or 6) and slenderer spines, with a few minute spinules interspersed. Dactyls of first and second ambulatories shorter and broader, of third leg larger and straighter on outer margin. A slender sharp spine near distal end of ischium of second leg of male. Length of carapace 35.6, width at middle 18.4 mm.